

AL 1.1303

## Questions Booklet

June 2000



# English 33

## Part B: Reading

### Grade 12 Diploma Examination

Copyright 2000, the Crown in Right of Alberta, as represented by the Minister of Learning, Alberta Learning, Student Evaluation Branch, 11160 Jasper Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta T5K 0L2. All rights reserved. Additional copies may be purchased from the Learning Resources Distributing Centre.

**Special permission** is granted to **Alberta educators only** to reproduce, for educational purposes and on a non-profit basis, parts of this examination that do **not** contain excerpted material **only after the administration of this examination**.

Excerpted material in this examination **shall not** be reproduced without the written permission of the original publisher (see credits page, where applicable).

June 2000

## English 33

### Part B: Reading

### Questions Booklet

### Grade 12 Diploma Examination

#### *Description*

**Part B: Reading** contributes 50% of the total English 33 Diploma Examination mark.

There are 70 questions in the Questions Booklet and 8 reading selections in the Readings Booklet.

**Time:** This examination was developed to be completed in 2 hours; however, you may take an additional ½ hour to complete the examination.

Budget your time carefully.

#### *Instructions*

- Be sure that you have an English 33 Questions Booklet **and** an English 33 Readings Booklet.
- You may **not** use a dictionary, thesaurus, or other reference materials.
- On the answer sheet provided, use **only** an **HB** pencil to mark the correct or best answer for each question. Fill in the circle that corresponds to your answer. For example:

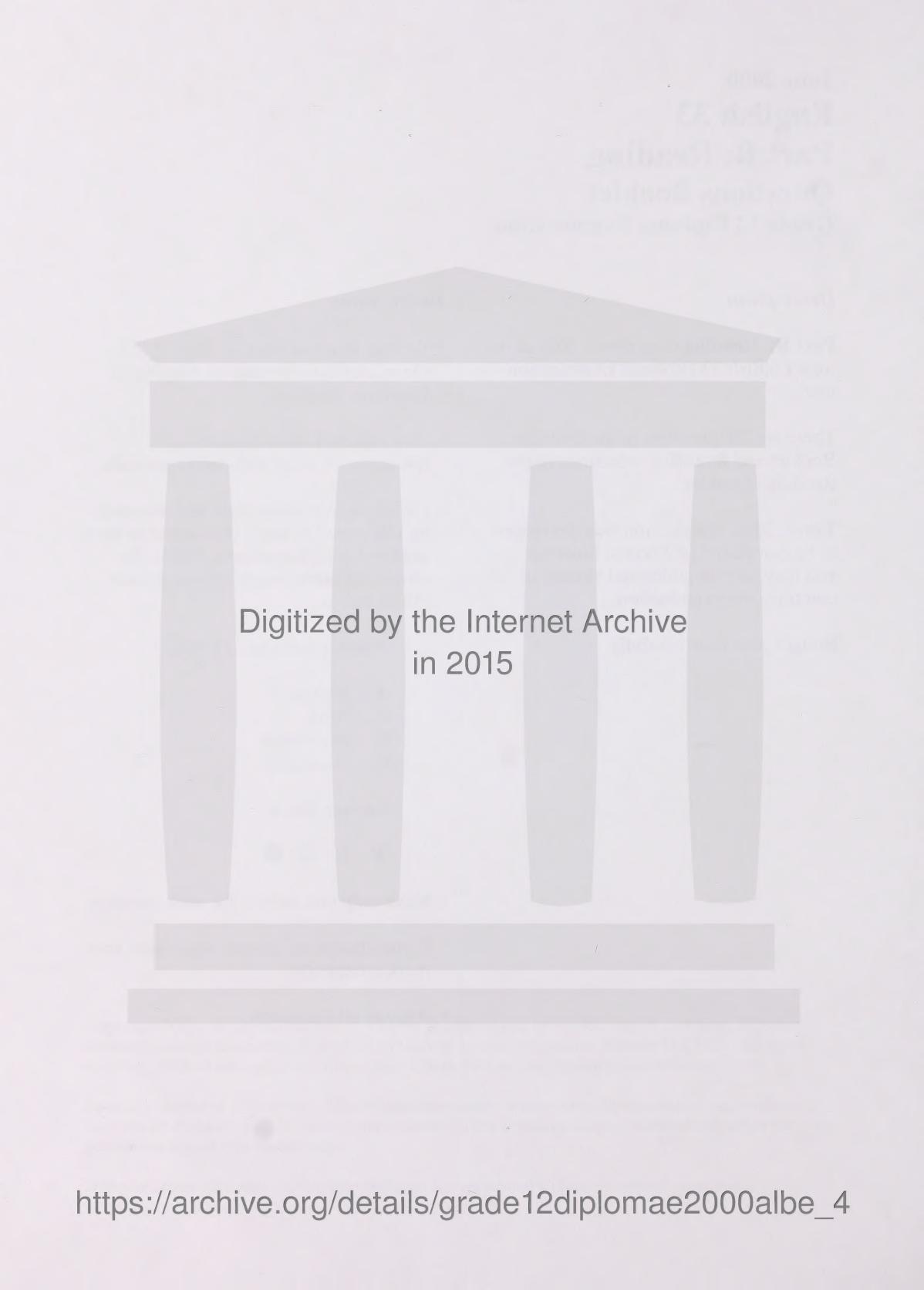
Which month has 31 days?

- A. February
- B. April
- C. November
- D. December

#### Answer Sheet

(A) (B) (C)

- Mark only one answer for each question.
- If you change an answer, erase your first mark completely.
- Answer all questions.



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2015

**I. Read the excerpt from a story on pages 1 to 3 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 1 to 8.**

1. Most of this excerpt is written in the present tense. The effect of this stylistic choice is to make the situation seem more
  - A. remote
  - B. listless
  - C. immediate
  - D. mysterious
2. From the description of Liz as she puts on her skates (lines 8 to 10), the reader can infer that the narrator sees Liz as being both
  - A. cautious and vain
  - B. practical and elegant
  - C. thoughtful and hesitant
  - D. painstaking and impatient
3. The narrator's description of Liz's personality as "flat-footed" (line 16) suggests that she is usually
  - A. a risk-taker
  - B. prideful
  - C. stubborn
  - D. down-to-earth
4. The narrator keeps his eye on Liz as she begins skating in order to
  - A. avoid a collision with her
  - B. feel involved with his family
  - C. learn new techniques from her
  - D. experience the pleasure of her transformation

*Continued*

5. The narrator's desire to skate fast on the pond that he describes as being "hardly big enough to contain" him (line 29) illustrates his

- A. sporadic talent
- B. exuberant energy
- C. foolhardy behaviour
- D. dangerous movements

6. The phrase "the readiness is an illusion" (line 34) indicates that the narrator is an

- A. anxious parent
- B. untrained skater
- C. obvious pessimist
- D. unwilling participant

7. The narrator's joy in watching his son skate (lines 53 to 56) comes from his observation of the boy's

- A. careless, happy attitude
- B. bold, showy participation
- C. reckless, energetic outlook
- D. keen, determined involvement

8. In lines 47 to 54, the narrator uses the metaphor of the solar system to emphasize that Tommy is being compared to

- A. the Sun
- B. Jupiter
- C. Venus
- D. Earth

**II. Read the poem on page 4 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 9 to 15.**

**9.** The first line of the poem implies that the speaker and the speaker's friend have shared a youthful desire for

- A.** danger
- B.** freedom
- C.** rebellion
- D.** companionship

**10.** The context of lines 2 to 6 suggests that the man's response was motivated by

- A.** expectation of reward
- B.** desire for social change
- C.** concern for the child's safety
- D.** admiration of the child's courage

**11.** The impression created by the old woman wearing a flannel cap in the daytime (line 13) is one of

- A.** oddity
- B.** boldness
- C.** sickliness
- D.** innocence

**12.** The poet's description of the old neighbour woman's actions (lines 14 to 16) serves **mainly** to indicate the woman's

- A.** extreme loneliness
- B.** absurd appearance
- C.** sincere hospitality
- D.** musical talent

*Continued*

13. The mother scolds the child (lines 21 to 26) because the mother's fear has been increased by her

- A. distrust of the old man
- B. distrust of her children
- C. attitude toward dancing
- D. jealousy of her neighbours

14. The description "dangerous places that looked green and peaceful" (lines 30 to 31) is an example of

- A. irony
- B. simile
- C. exaggeration
- D. personification

15. The phrase "siren music" (line 32) serves to reinforce that freedom is

- A. enjoyable and childish
- B. chaotic and frightening
- C. tempting but hazardous
- D. desirable but impossible

**III. Read the excerpt from a play on pages 5 to 9 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 16 to 25.**

16. Colin's argument "we need an African, a South African, and you're the only one we've got in the college" (lines 4 to 5) suggests that Colin is

- A. sensitive to Nelson's feelings
- B. unaware of the South African cause
- C. suspicious of Nelson's political views
- D. perceptive of the political image that must be projected

17. Colin asks Nelson to "serve as a symbol" (lines 13 to 14) of

- A. racial equality
- B. foreign influence
- C. ethnic differences
- D. freedom of speech

18. In line 47, Nelson says to Colin, "Man, you are so naïve." The **clearest** example of Colin's naivety is

- A. "Anyway, it would mean so much more if you spoke, because people know you and respect you" (lines 19–20)
- B. "You're going back to South Africa?" (line 24)
- C. "Do you think we should sit around in blissful ignorance of the fact that the apartheid philosophy is every bit as evil as Nazism?" (lines 65–67)
- D. "Do you think the South African police are going to scour the *Oxford Mail* for your mug?" (lines 72–73)

19. The word "pawn" in the statement "I resolved that I was going to be nobody's pawn" (lines 61 to 62) reinforces **most strongly** that, while in prison, Nelson felt

- A. terrified
- B. powerless
- C. rebellious
- D. vindictive

*Continued*

20. Colin's conversation with Nelson suggests that Colin is **best** characterized as

- A. sincere but sentimental
- B. fanatical and dictatorial
- C. idealistic but unrealistic
- D. optimistic and perceptive

21. The interrogation in Scene 2 is foreshadowed in Scene 1 by the line

- A. "No, man, I'm not good at being a symbol" (line 15)
- B. "I prefer not to be used" (line 17)
- C. "One of these days things are going to explode" (line 53)
- D. "You'd be surprised" (line 74)

22. Nelson's insistence that politics "bores" him (line 146) is ironic because politics

- A. influences so much of his life
- B. causes him to return to South Africa
- C. forms the basis for unusual friendships
- D. is less rational to him than mathematics

23. In the context of this passage, the special branch officer's comment "Well, we're glad to have you back" (line 161) suggests a tone of voice that is

- A. bitter
- B. sarcastic
- C. humorous
- D. welcoming

24. During the interview with Nelson, the special branch officer's intent is essentially to

- A. inform Nelson
- B. intimidate Nelson
- C. delay Nelson's entry
- D. threaten Nelson's family

25. The **main** purpose of these two scenes is to

- A. dramatize the inflexibility of bureaucrats
- B. discuss the historical process of black liberation
- C. comment on the problems encountered by foreign students
- D. personalize the political situation that existed in South Africa

**IV. Read the excerpt from an essay on pages 10 to 13 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 26 to 34.**

26. The use of the word “bulwark” in line 37 suggests that, to the peoples of the plains, the Rocky Mountains act as a kind of

- A. barrier
- B. challenge
- C. distraction
- D. inspiration

27. In lines 46 to 47, “Who has ever been in either place?” and “Who wants to go there?” are examples of the writing technique known as

- A. analogy
- B. juxtaposition
- C. rhetorical question
- D. sentence fragment

28. The phrase “sparsely inhabited” (line 65) means

- A. easily passable
- B. barely tolerable
- C. heavily utilized
- D. thinly populated

29. An example of a paradox can be found in the quotation

- A. “There are houses everywhere now. There are people everywhere” (line 88)
- B. “Fiercely independent, they are totally dependent on each other” (lines 94–95)
- C. “It is something to be talked about. Something to write articles about, or poems” (lines 111–112)
- D. “A farmer told you where she was. He also told you to respect her nest” (lines 114–115)

*Continued*

30. Consider the following pairs of quotations.

- “Only on the plains can you see as far as everywhere” (lines 8–9) and “You can’t see in the Interior. The forest and the mountains are in the way” (line 68)
- “You watch the lightning but you cannot hear the thunder” (lines 10–11) and “You can’t see the lightning but you can hear the thunder” (lines 71–72)
- “In the minds of the people, there is always someone next door, there is a neighbour everywhere” (lines 27–28) and “Self-engrossed, isolated, the peoples of the Coast stay where they are. They have no neighbours” (lines 57–58)

Each pair of quotations demonstrates the writer’s use of the technique known as

- A. contrast
- B. definition
- C. order of importance
- D. chronological order

---

*Use the following alternatives to answer questions 31 to 33.*

**Geographic Regions**

- A. The Coast
- B. The Interior
- C. The Prairies
- D. The mountains

31. According to the writer, the **most** stationary people live in this geographic region.

32. The writer states that in this geographic region, people are **most** isolated.

33. The writer suggests that the people **most likely** to help strangers live in this geographic region.

*Continued*

34. The main idea of the selection is **best** revealed in the quotation

- A. “The Interior is not a place to go, it is a place to leave” (lines 76–77)
- B. “Their eyes flicker across the great mountaintop as the ranches transform into farms” (lines 86–87)
- C. “Fiercely independent, they are totally dependent on each other” (lines 94–95)
- D. “In Saskatchewan geography does not defeat you as it does on the Coast or in the Interior (lines 99–100)

V. **Read the poem on page 14 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 35 to 42.**

35. The repetition of the title in line 1 serves to create

- A. paradox
- B. emphasis
- C. alliteration
- D. understatement

36. The **most likely** meaning of the word “unabiding” in line 4 is

- A. competitive
- B. sentimental
- C. short-lived
- D. long-term

37. The speaker suggests a contradiction of terms in

- A. “never been afraid” (line 10)
- B. “beautiful crash” (line 11)
- C. “the blocks fall” (line 12)
- D. “slooshing sloopily” (line 13)

38. A shift in the speaker’s focus is signalled **most emphatically** in

- A. line 8
- B. line 9
- C. line 11
- D. line 14

39. The effect of describing the crash as “beautiful” (line 11) is **mainly** to reinforce that the

- A. child was not hurt by the accident
- B. speaker was astonished by the sound
- C. child was delighted by the experience
- D. speaker was relieved that nothing had been broken

*Continued*

40. The effect of the words “slooshing sloopily” (line 13) is to suggest both

- A. sound and motion
- B. rhythm and pleasure
- C. excitement and danger
- D. comparison and contrast

41. In context, the child’s “lesions” (line 17) represent

- A. unknown effects
- B. unattainable goals
- C. unjustified actions
- D. unexpected consequences

42. A characteristic of the child suggested by lines 17 to 18 is his

- A. dexterity
- B. gentleness
- C. confidence
- D. apprehension

**VI. Read the excerpt from a novel on pages 15 to 20 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 43 to 55.**

43. That Gander and some of the other young men share ambivalent feelings about enlistment is indicated **most strongly** in

- A. “It was yet too early in the struggle to see anything heroic in raising wheat” (lines 6–7)
- B. “He was awkward; he was shy” (lines 7–8)
- C. “He went on working fourteen hours a day in the harvest field” (lines 15–16)
- D. “Something inside was troubling vaguely, and they found an opiate in work” (lines 32–33)

44. That the young men “found an opiate in work” (line 33) indicates, in context, that their work served as

- A. an inspiration
- B. a celebration
- C. a distraction
- D. an irritation

45. The reversed “Y manœuvre” (line 69) was necessary in order to

- A. uncouple the caboose
- B. prevent the engine from moving
- C. follow a direct course to the straw wagon
- D. position the engine to power the separator

46. Bill Powers’ staff had been “somewhat depleted” (line 83) because

- A. he was a thoughtless employer
- B. there had been many accidents
- C. many of the workers had enlisted
- D. the workers were getting too old for threshing

*Continued*

47. Gander's suggestion to himself " 'Must speak to Powers about him' " (line 93) indicates Gander's

- A. perceptiveness and responsibility
- B. procrastination and remorse
- C. confidence and generosity
- D. surprise and resentment

48. The purpose of the similes in lines 107 to 112 is to

- A. draw the reader's attention away from what is happening
- B. emphasize the inefficiency of the threshing machine
- C. describe the action in powerful images
- D. compare the action to the violence of war

49. Gander's and Walter Peter's "sheepish" feelings in lines 113 and 127 are feelings of

- A. fear
- B. guilt
- C. dizziness
- D. embarrassment

50. The context suggests that when Gander slouched to the table (line 138) and humped over his plate (line 144), his actions revealed his

- A. self-consciousness
- B. bad manners
- C. ill-health
- D. hunger

51. The word "banter" (line 150) means

- A. good-humoured teasing
- B. serious conversation
- C. intense arguing
- D. resentment

*Continued*

52. Jo Burge's comment that Gander may "wear a real VC there some day" (line 171) silences the men because

- A. Jo always has the last word
- B. talk of the war makes the men feel defensive
- C. Gander's quick thinking has intimidated the men
- D. everybody knows Jo and Gander are attracted to each other

53. The rhetorical question "And what was the Victoria Cross to that?" (line 175) suggests Gander's

- A. heightened awareness of the respect shown to him by Bill Powers
- B. recognition of the importance of farm work to the war effort
- C. appreciation of his increased status in Jo's eyes
- D. amazement at his own bravery

54. Gander feels **most** rewarded when

- A. Walter thanks him
- B. Powers praises him
- C. the men suggest an award
- D. Jo acknowledges his bravery

55. Which of the following statements **best** expresses the theme of this excerpt?

- A. Heroism may take many forms.
- B. Accidents are commonplace in farming.
- C. People working in stressful occupations need to cooperate.
- D. Experienced workers assume a sense of responsibility toward inexperienced workers.

**VII. Read the excerpt from an article on pages 21 to 24 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 56 to 63.**

**56.** The writer’s purpose in this article is to

- A. praise the police for doing a good job
- B. entertain the reader with humorous anecdotes
- C. describe the glamour of working as a “logger”
- D. expose the offensiveness of “fact-based” police shows

**57.** Evidence that is “incriminating” (line 32) is evidence that indicates that a person is

- A. destructive in nature
- B. dangerous to himself
- C. spiteful toward others
- D. guilty of committing a crime

**58.** The message at the beginning of each episode of *American Detective* (lines 93 to 96) can be considered a distortion of the truth because the

- A. episodes have been recorded in a studio
- B. episodes have been edited and modified
- C. writers of the episodes have scripted the dialogue
- D. police officers and suspects in the episodes are hired actors

**59.** In lines 105 to 114, the writer suggests that the ultimate motivation for producing “fact-based” shows is that these shows are

- A. tragic
- B. profitable
- C. persuasive
- D. educational

*Continued*

60. That the new “fact-based” shows follow the same formula as older police shows (lines 166 to 171) suggests that the new shows are

- A. predictable
- B. creative
- C. lifeless
- D. unique

61. The writer’s attitude in lines 194 to 204 is

- A. condemning
- B. self-pitying
- C. admiring
- D. praising

62. In context, the statement “My prayers must have worked” (line 227) expresses the writer’s feeling of

- A. confidence
- B. surprise
- C. shock
- D. relief

63. The writer uses a metaphor effectively in

- A. “the national obsession with this sort of voyeuristic entertainment” (lines 101–103)
- B. “to dip into the endless pool of human grief” (lines 117–118)
- C. “a close-up of a suspect’s tightly cuffed wrists” (lines 130–131)
- D. “a place where a grisly homicide is actually welcomed” (lines 221–223)

**VIII. Read Robin’s letter on pages 25 and 26 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 64 to 70.**

**64.** In paragraph 1, Robin changes “TV” to “Television” in order to

- A. flatter the commission members
- B. correct an incorrect figure of speech
- C. reflect the formality of her purpose for writing
- D. communicate an informal attitude toward her subject

**65.** In paragraph 1, an error in mechanics that Robin has not yet corrected is the

- A. spelling of the word “their”
- B. incorrect use of the question mark
- C. spelling of the word “address”
- D. missing comma between “address” and “when”

**66.** The intent of most of Robin’s changes to paragraphs 1 and 2 is to

- A. simplify the vocabulary that is used
- B. create an appropriately businesslike tone
- C. correct errors of spelling and punctuation
- D. increase the complexity of the sentence structure

**67.** In line 17, Robin replaces the word “like” with the words “such as” because

- A. the new wording is less formal
- B. the new wording has more authority
- C. she needs to provide transition rather than definition
- D. she is giving examples rather than making a comparison

*Continued*

68. Robin's revision at line 18 is more powerful than the original sentence **mainly** because it

- A. incorporates an appropriate image
- B. provides scientific objectivity
- C. displays simple clarity
- D. uses an abstraction

69. A homonym is a word that is pronounced exactly like another word, but has a different meaning and is spelled differently. In lines 19 to 26, Robin has misused the homonym

- A. their (line 19)
- B. know (line 21)
- C. to (line 21)
- D. there (line 25)

70. Robin's revisions throughout the letter help to maintain an approach toward her audience that is

- A. ironic
- B. friendly
- C. respectful
- D. indifferent



*English 33: Part B*  
*June 2000*

